Abstract

This document describes a mechanism in Transport Layer Security (TLS) to provide an exportable proof of ownership of a certificate that can be transmitted out of band and verified by the peer.

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1. Introduction

This document provides a way to authenticate one party of a Transport Layer Security (TLS) communication to its peer using a certificate after the session has been established. This allows both the client and server to prove ownership of additional identities at any time after the handshake has completed. This proof of authentication can be exported and transmitted out of band from one party to be validated by its peer.

This mechanism provides two advantages over the authentication that TLS natively provides:

multiple identities – Endpoints that are authoritative for multiple identities - but do not have a single certificate that includes all of the identities - can authenticate additional identities over a single connection.
spontaneous authentication - Endpoints can authenticate after a
connection is established, in response to events in a higher-layer
protocol, as well as integrating more context.

Versions of TLS prior to TLS 1.3 used renegotiation as a way to
enable post-handshake client authentication given an existing TLS
connection. The mechanism described in this document may be used to
replace the post-handshake authentication functionality provided by
renegotiation. Unlike renegotiation, exported Authenticator-based
post-handshake authentication does not require any changes at the TLS
layer.

Post-handshake authentication is defined in TLS 1.3, but it has the
disadvantage of requiring additional state to be stored as part of
the TLS state machine. Furthermore, the authentication boundaries of
TLS 1.3 post-handshake authentication align with TLS record
boundaries, which are often not aligned with the authentication
boundaries of the higher-layer protocol. For example, multiplexed
connection protocols like HTTP/2 [RFC7540] do not have a notion of
which TLS record a given message is a part of.

For simplicity, the mechanisms described in this document require a
TLS version 1.2 or later.

2. Conventions and Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT",
"SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and
"OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP
14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all
capitals, as shown here.

3. Authenticator Request

The authenticator request is a structured message that can be created
by either party of a TLS connection using data exported from that
connection. It can be transmitted to the other party of the TLS
connection at the application layer. The application layer protocol
used to send the authenticator SHOULD use TLS as its underlying
transport to keep the request confidential.

An authenticator request message can be constructed by either the
client or the server. This authenticator request uses the
CertificateRequest message structure from Section 4.3.2 of [TLS13].
This message does not include any TLS framing and is not encrypted
with a handshake key.
The CertificateRequest is used to define the parameters in a request for an authenticator. This message reuses the structure to the CertificateRequest message in [TLS13]. The uniqueness requirements of the certificate_request_context apply only to CertificateRequest messages that are used as part of authenticator requests. There is no impact if the value of a certificate_request_context used in an authenticator request matches the value of a certificate_request_context in the handshake or in a post-handshake message. The structure is defined to be:

```
struct {
    opaque certificate_request_context<0..2^8-1>
    Extension extensions<2..2^16-1>
} CertificateRequest;
```

certificate_request_context: An opaque string which identifies the certificate request and which will be echoed in the authenticator message. A certificate_request_context value MUST be unique for each authenticator request within the scope of a connection (preventing replay and context confusion). The certificate_request_context SHOULD be chosen to be unpredictable to the peer (e.g., by randomly generating it) in order to prevent an attacker who has temporary access to the peer’s private key from pre-computing valid authenticators.

extensions: The extensions that are allowed in this structure include the extensions defined for CertificateRequest messages defined in Section 4.2. of [TLS13] and the server_name [RFC6066] extension, which is allowed for client-generated authenticator requests.

4. Authenticator

The authenticator is a structured message that can be exported from either party of a TLS connection. It can be transmitted to the other party of the TLS connection at the application layer. The application layer protocol used to send the authenticator SHOULD use TLS as its underlying transport to keep the certificate confidential.

An authenticator message can be constructed by either the client or the server given an established TLS connection, a certificate, and a corresponding private key. Clients MUST NOT send an authenticator without a preceding authenticator request; for servers an authenticator request is optional. For authenticators that do not correspond to authenticator requests, the certificate_request_context is chosen by the server.
4.1. Authenticator Keys

Each authenticator is computed using a Handshake Context and Finished MAC Key derived from the TLS session. These values are derived using an exporter as described in [RFC5705] (for TLS 1.2) or [TLS13] (for TLS 1.3). These values use different labels depending on the role of the sender:

- The Handshake Context is an exporter value that is derived using the label "EXPORTER-client authenticator handshake context" or "EXPORTER-server authenticator handshake context" for authenticators sent by the client and server respectively.

- The Finished MAC Key is an exporter value derived using the label "EXPORTER-client authenticator finished key" or "EXPORTER-server authenticator finished key" for authenticators sent by the client and server respectively.

The context_value used for the exporter is empty (zero length) for all four values. There is no need to include additional context information at this stage since the application-supplied context is included in the authenticator itself. The length of the exported value is equal to the length of the output of the hash function selected in TLS for the pseudorandom function (PRF). Exported authenticators cannot be used with cipher suites that do not use the TLS PRF and have not defined a hash function for this purpose. This hash is referred to as the authenticator hash.

Exported Authenticators MUST NOT be generated or accepted on connections not using the extended master secret [RFC7627] extension, to avoid key synchronization attacks”, to be very explicit about the prohibited behavior.

4.2. Authenticator Construction

An authenticator is formed from the concatenation of TLS 1.3 [TLS13] Certificate, CertificateVerify, and Finished messages.

If the peer creating the certificate_request_context has already created or correctly validated an authenticator with the same value, then no authenticator should be constructed. If there is no authenticator request, the extensions are chosen from the TLS handshake. Only servers can provide an authenticator without a corresponding request.

ClientHello extensions are used to determine permissible extensions in the Certificate message. This follows the general model for extensions in TLS in which extensions can only be included as part of
a Certificate message if they were previously sent as part of a CertificateRequest message or ClientHello message, to ensure that the recipient will be able to process such extensions.

4.2.1. Certificate

The certificate to be used for authentication and any supporting certificates in the chain. This structure is defined in [TLS13], Section 4.4.2.

The certificate message contains an opaque string called certificate_request_context, which is extracted from the authenticator request if present. If no authenticator request is provided, the certificate_request_context can be chosen arbitrarily but MUST be unique within the scope of the connection and be unpredictable to the peer.

The certificates chosen in the Certificate message MUST conform to the requirements of a Certificate message in the negotiated version of TLS. In particular, the certificate chain MUST be valid for the a signature algorithms indicated by the peer in the "signature_algorithms" and "signature_algorithms_cert" extension, as described in Section 4.2.3 of [TLS13] for TLS 1.3 or the "signature_algorithms" extension from Sections 7.4.2 and 7.4.6 of [RFC5246] for TLS 1.2.

In addition to "signature_algorithms" and "signature_algorithms_cert", the "server_name" [RFC6066], "certificateAuthorities" (Section 4.2.4. of [TLS13]), and "oid_fIlters" (Section 4.2.5. of [TLS13]) extensions are used to guide certificate selection.

Only the X509 certificate type defined in [TLS13] is supported. Alternative certificate formats such as [RFC7250] Raw Public Keys are not supported in this version of the specification and their use in this context has not yet been analysed.

If an authenticator request was provided, the Certificate message MUST contain only extensions present in the authenticator request. Otherwise, the Certificate message MUST contain only extensions present in the TLS handshake. Unrecognized extensions in the authenticator request MUST be ignored.

4.2.2. CertificateVerify

This message is used to provide explicit proof that an endpoint possesses the private key corresponding to its certificate. The definition for TLS 1.3 is:
struct {
    SignatureScheme algorithm;
    opaque signature<0..2^16-1>;
} CertificateVerify;

The algorithm field specifies the signature algorithm used (see Section 4.2.3 of [TLS13] for the definition of this field). The signature is a digital signature using that algorithm.

The signature scheme MUST be a valid signature scheme for TLS 1.3. This excludes all RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_5 algorithms and combinations of ECDSA and hash algorithms that are not supported in TLS 1.3.

If an authenticator request is present, the signature algorithm MUST be chosen from one of the signature schemes present in the authenticator request. Otherwise, the signature algorithm used should be chosen from the "signature_algorithms" sent by the peer in the ClientHello of the TLS handshake. If there are no available signature algorithms, then no authenticator should be constructed.

The signature is computed using the chosen signature scheme over the concatenation of:

- A string that consists of octet 32 (0x20) repeated 64 times
- The context string "Exported Authenticator" (which is not NULL-terminated)
- A single 0 byte which serves as the separator
- The hashed authenticator transcript

The authenticator transcript is the hash of the concatenated Handshake Context, authenticator request (if present), and Certificate message:

Hash(Handshake Context || authenticator request || Certificate)

Where Hash is the authenticator hash defined in section 4.1. If the authenticator request is not present, it is omitted from this construction (that is, it is zero length).

If the party that generates the exported authenticator does so with a different connection than the party that is validating it, then the Handshake Context will not match, resulting in a CertificateVerify message that does not validate. This includes situations in which the application data is sent via TLS-terminating proxy. Given a failed CertificateVerify validation, it may be helpful for the
application to confirm that both peers share the same connection using a value derived from the connection secrets before taking a user-visible action.

4.2.3. Finished

A HMAC \([\text{HMAC}]\) over the hashed authenticator transcript, which is the concatenated Handshake Context, authenticator request (if present), Certificate, and CertificateVerify:

\[
\text{Hash(Handshake Context || authenticator request || Certificate || CertificateVerify)}
\]

The HMAC is computed using the authenticator hash, using the Finished MAC Key as a key.

4.2.4. Authenticator Creation

An endpoint constructs an authenticator by serializing the Certificate, CertificateVerify, and Finished as TLS handshake messages and concatenating the octets:

\[
\text{Certificate || CertificateVerify || Finished}
\]

An authenticator is valid if the CertificateVerify message is correctly constructed given the authenticator request (if used) and the Finished message matches the expected value. When validating an authenticator, a constant-time comparison SHOULD be used.

5. Empty Authenticator

If, given an authenticator request, the endpoint does not have an appropriate certificate or does not want to return one, it constructs an authenticated refusal called an empty authenticator. This is an HMAC over the hashed authenticator transcript with a Certificate message containing no CertificateEntries and the CertificateVerify message omitted:

"\text{Hash(Handshake Context || authenticator request || Certificate)}"

The HMAC is computed using the authenticator hash, using the Finished MAC Key as a key. This message does not include any TLS framing.

6. API considerations

The creation and validation of both authenticator requests and authenticators SHOULD be implemented inside the TLS library even if it is possible to implement it at the application layer. TLS
implementations supporting the use of exported authenticators SHOULD provide application programming interfaces by which clients and servers may request and verify exported authenticator messages.

Notwithstanding the success conditions described below, all APIs MUST fail if:

- the connection uses a TLS version of 1.1 or earlier, or
- the connection is TLS 1.2 and the extended master secret extension \[RFC7627\] was not negotiated

The following sections describes APIs that are considered necessary to implement exported authenticators. These are informative only.

### 6.1. The "request" API

The "request" API takes as input:

- certificate_request_context (from 0 to 255 bytes)
- set of extensions to include (this MUST include signature_algorithms)

It returns an authenticator request, which is a sequence of octets that comprises a CertificateRequest message.

### 6.2. The "get context" API

The "get context" API takes as input:

- authenticator or authenticator request

It returns the certificate_request_context.

### 6.3. The "authenticate" API

The "authenticate" API takes as input:

- a reference to an active connection
- a set of certificate chains and associated extensions (OCSP, SCT, etc.)
- a signer (either the private key associated with the certificate, or interface to perform private key operations) for each chain

o  an authenticator request or certificate_request_context (from 0 to 255 bytes)

It returns either the exported authenticator or an empty authenticator as a sequence of octets. It is RECOMMENDED that the logic for selecting the certificates and extensions to include in the exporter is implemented in the TLS library. Implementing this in the TLS library lets the implementer take advantage of existing extension and certificate selection logic and more easily remember which extensions were sent in the ClientHello.

It is also possible to implement this API outside of the TLS library using TLS exporters. This may be preferable in cases where the application does not have access to a TLS library with these APIs or when TLS is handled independently of the application layer protocol.

6.4. The "validate" API

The "validate" API takes as input:

o  a reference to an active connection

o  an optional authenticator request

o  an authenticator

It returns the certificate chain and extensions and a status to indicate whether the authenticator is valid or not. If the authenticator was empty - that is, it did not contain a certificate - the certificate chain will contain no certificates. The API MUST return a failure if the certificate_request_context of the authenticator was used in a previously validated authenticator. Well-formed empty authenticators are returned as valid.

7. IANA Considerations

7.1. Update of the TLS ExtensionType Registry

IANA is requested to update the entry for server_name(0) in the registry for ExtensionType (defined in [TLS13]) by replacing the value in the "TLS 1.3" column with the value "CH, EE, CR".

7.2. Update of the TLS Exporter Labels Registry

IANA is requested to add the following entries to the registry for Exporter Labels (defined in [RFC5705]): "EXPORTER-server authenticator handshake context", "EXPORTER-client authenticator finished key" and "EXPORTER-server authenticator finished key".
8. Security Considerations

The Certificate/Verify/Finished pattern intentionally looks like the TLS 1.3 pattern which now has been analyzed several times. For example, [SIGMAC] presents a relevant framework for analysis.

Authenticators are independent and unidirectional. There is no explicit state change inside TLS when an authenticator is either created or validated. The application in possession of a validated authenticator can rely on any semantics associated with data in the certificate_request_context.

- This property makes it difficult to formally prove that a server is jointly authoritative over multiple certificates, rather than individually authoritative over each.

- There is no indication in the TLS layer about which point in time an authenticator was computed. Any feedback about the time of creation or validation of the authenticator should be tracked as part of the application layer semantics if required.

The signatures generated with this API cover the context string "Exported Authenticator" and therefore cannot be transplanted into other protocols.

9. Acknowledgements

Comments on this proposal were provided by Martin Thomson. Suggestions for Section 8 were provided by Karthikeyan Bhargavan.

10. References

10.1. Normative References


10.2. Informative References


Author’s Address

Nick Sullivan
Cloudflare Inc.

Email: nick@cloudflare.com